TABLE 4-continued

	Crystallization Solvent	Crystal Form
5	Tetrahydrofuran	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
6	Isopropyl ether	NA
7	2-Methyltetrahydrofuran	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
8	Ethanol	NA
9	Cyclohexane	NA
10	Acetonitrile	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
11	1,2-Dichloroethane	NA
12	Fluorobenzene	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
13	1,2-Dimethoxyethane	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
14	Methylcyclohexane	NA
15	Nitromethane	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
16	1,4-Dioxane	NA
17	3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanone	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
18	Isobutanol	NA
19	Toluene	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
20	Diethylcarbonate	Form-III Crystal of the Invention
21	n-Butyl acetate	Form-III Crystal of the Invention
22	Chlorobenzene	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
23	Ethylbenzene	NA
24	p-Xylene	NA
25	Isoamyl acetate	Form-III Crystal of the Invention
26	n-Amyl acetate	Form-III Crystal of the Invention
27	Methyl-phenyl-ether	Form-II Crystal of the invention + Form-III Crystal of the invention
28	Cyclohexanone	NA
29	bis(2-Methoxy ethyl)ether	Form-III Crystal of the invention
30	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Amorphous
31	4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone	Form-II Crystal of the invention + Form-III Crystal of the invention
32	2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanone	Form-III Crystal of the invention

NA: Solid was not precipitated.

TABLE 5

	Crystallization Solvent	Crystal Form
1	Chloroform Acetonitrile	NA
2	Tetrahydrofuran Cyclohexane	Form-II Crystal of the Invention
3	Ethyl formate Water	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the invention
4	Methanol Water	NA
5	Acetonitrile Water	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
6	1,2-Dimethoxyethane Water	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
7	Ethanol Water	Form-II Crystal of the Invention
8	Cyclohexane 1,4-Dioxane	Form-II Crystal of the Invention
9	2-Propanol Water	Form-II Crystal of the Invention
10	Cyclohexanone Tetrahydrofuran	NA
11	1-Propanol Water	Form-II Crystal of the Invention
12	1,4-Dioxane Water	Form-II Crystal of the Invention
13	2-Butanol Water	Form-II Crystal of the Invention
14	Cyclohexanone Cyclohexane	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention

TABLE 5-continued

	Crystallization Solvent	Crystal Form
15	1-Butanol Water	Form-II Crystal of the Invention
16	Cyclohexanone 1,4-Dioxane	Form-II Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention

NA: Solid was not precipitated.

(2) Further investigations were executed using the following method for those conditions under which crystals were not precipitated (see Tables 4 and 5) and conditions similar to them. The solvents used in the further experiments were selected in consideration of toxicity, solubility of compound A and availability for industrial use.

An amount of solvent less than that of the test in the above-mentioned (1) was added to compound A, and the mixture was heated to 75° C. with stirring. After dissolving compound A, the mixture was stirred at 65° C. for 5 to 8 hours. The mixture was cooled down to 20° C. over 9 hours. The precipitated crystal was collected by filtration and dried at 70° C. under reduced pressure, whereby a crystal was obtained. The results are shown in Table 6.

In the investigation by mixed solvents, each solvent was mixed and used in an equal amount.

	Crystallization Solvent	Crystal Form
1	tert-Butyl methyl ether	NA
2	Isopropyl ether	NA
3	Cyclohexane	NA
4	Ethanol	Form-I Crystal of the Invention
5	2-Propanol	Form-I Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
6	Ethylbenzene	Form-III Crystal of the Invention
7	Methanol Water	Form-I Crystal of the Invention + Form-III Crystal of the Invention
8	Cyclohexanone Tetrahydrofuran	NA

NA: Solid was not precipitated.

From the results of the above-mentioned (1) and (2), it was concluded that Form-II crystal of the invention and Form-III crystal of the invention can be obtained from various solvents.

On the other hand, crystals which contain Form-I crystal of the invention could be obtained only from alcohol solvents, and highly pure Form-I crystal of the invention could be obtained from ethanol.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating diabetic neuropathy, diabetic gangrene, peripheral circulatory disturbance, chronic arterial occlusion, intermittent claudication, scleroderma, thrombosis, pulmonary hypertension, myocardial infarction, angina, glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, chronic renal failure, bronchial asthma, interstitial pneumonia (pulmonary fibrosis), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, inflammatory bowel disease, or symptoms associated with spinal canal stenosis, comprising the step of administering, as an active ingredient to a subject, a crystal of 2-{4-[N-(5,6-diphenylpyrazin-2-yl)-N-isopropylamino]butyloxy}-N-(methylsulfonyl)acetamide showing diffraction peaks in its X-ray powder diffraction spectrum at least at the following angles of diffraction 2θ: 9.4 degrees, 9.8 degrees, 17.2 degrees and 19.4 degrees, wherein the X-ray powder diffraction diagram is obtained by using Cu Kα radiation.

2. The method according to claim **1**, wherein the method is for treating peripheral circulatory disturbance.